1	COURT OFFICER: This is index number 15842
2	of 2010. Joralemon Realty versus Tri-State of New
3	York.
4	MR. FISHER: For the petitioner. Kenneth
5	K. Fisher, from the law firm of Cozen O'Connor. With
6	me are two of my colleagues: Jennifer F. Beltrami
7	and Paul Proulx.
8 .	MR. DOBKIN: For the respondent, Riverside
9	Apartments Tenants Association, of the law firm of
10	Collins, Dobkin and Miller, LLP, by Steven Dobkin,
11	277 Broadway, New York, New York. And I have John
12	Lilienthal with me, who is familiar with this case,
13	who has handled it before.
14	MS. DOTI: Maria I. Doti, for the New York
15	State Division of Housing and Community Renewal. We
16	are the respondent and the one who issued the
17	determination that's under review under the CPL
18	Article 78 proceeding.
19	THE COURT: We are at the site of the
20	property. What is the correct address? We are at
21	Columbia and Joralemon Streets.
22	MR. FISHER: At the property known as
23	Riverside Apartments Tenants Association.
24	THE COURT: We were in the courtyard.
25	We've had a conversation

1	The Court Tooked at the courtyard that's
2	the subject of the hearing. The Court believed that
3	coming to the site of the property, looking at it
4	with the naked eye, would give the Court a clearer
5	insight, in addition to the verbal motions and oral
6	arguments made before the Court.
7	Do you want to repeat what you've said to
8 ·	the Court?
9	MR. FISHER: (Indicating.)
10	THE COURT: The Court saw that in the
11	middle of the courtyard there are trees that seem to
12	have been there for quite a number of years. There
13	is no asphalt in the middle of the courtyard. In
14	fact, there seems to be what appears to be a little
15	play area, a little play area, with water, for
16	children and adults, and two sitting benches, and
17	then the rest is asphalt. So, that is what the Court
18	saw with its naked eye.
19	Mr. Fisher, put on the record what you were
20	saying. And everyone will have the opportunity to
21	proceed with whatever they wish to place on the
22	record.
23	MR. FISHER: The position that the
24	petitioner is taking in its papers is that the
25	proposed plan which would remove virtually all of the

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asphalt and turn that into green space, and would
include the planting of numerous new trees so that
there would be more trees afterward than there are
today, and which also includes using the public
access easement as a pathway to the entrance of a
completely underground garage, constitutes a
restoration of the courtyard surface, which was the
basis of the initial order in 1991. Basically, what
the this is all set forth in our papers in detail

Basically, in 1991, DHCR found the paving over of a substantial part of the courtyard, by the prior owner, and using that as a parking area deprived the tenants of the use of the courtyard. We believe that not withstanding the underground garage, that the plan that we have submitted to the DHCR constitutes restoration of that courtyard. As we've noted in our papers, while the jurisdiction of the Landmarks Commission is different than the DHCR's, that the Court should give heavy weight to the fact that the Landmarks Commission not only found that the plan was appropriate for this district, but made a specific finding that the new garden plan that Mr. Weintraub developed constituted what they call complete restoration of the use of the courtyard as it was originally intended before the Brooklyn-Queens

1	Expressway was built.
2	THE COURT: I don't know how they can find
3	that. Because once you put that garage in and cars
4	are coming in and out to be parkedand you must have
5	people to park the carseveryday, doesn't that
6	deprive the tenants of the use of the courtyard?
7	MR. FISHER: Not as found by the DHCR.
8.	There was a
9	THE COURT: Maybe they should come in.
10	MR. FISHER: There was a site visit.
11	And in addition to that, your Honor, I
12	think, your Honor, we were, during the site visit,
13	focused inappropriately on this. The tenants would
14	argue that any incremental worsening of the situation
15	is to the detriment of the tenants. We believe that
16	the records before the DHCR showed that the effect of
17	the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway are so massive that
18	the changes that we are proposing would be
19	insignificant compared to the volume of cars, 140,000
20	cars and trucks a day going by there. Today, we had
21	to shout inside to each other to be heard over the
22	sound of the trucks next door, I want to put this on
23	the record. And to suggest that, you know, that the
24	additional use would somehow worsen the situation, we
25	don't haliove it's supported by the record

1	THE COURT: Your argument, then, is the
2	tenants have been living with this situation of the
3	BQE right across from them for so many years that
4	they are immune to whatever
5	MR. FISHER: I know it's imperceptible that
6	that embriem background noise is so loud that the
7	sound of a car door closing wouldn't be heard more
8 .	than a few feet away because of the background noise.
9	If we are trying to have a conversation on a subway
10	platform, every time a train goes by you can't hear
11	no matter how loud you are speaking.
12	THE COURT: These people live there, not in
13	an underground railroad. Isn't it then of more
14	concern that there shouldn't have to be a deprivation
15	of the quiet and enjoyment of life that some of us
16	take for granted?
17	MR. FISHER: Your Honor, but that's
18	exactly the point, there is no quiet and enjoyment.
19	THE COURT: Are we saying they have no
20	right, no expectation
21	MR. FISHER: What we are saying
22	THE COURT: and anything we do, it
23	doesn't matter because they have that BQE?
24	MR. FISHER: Absolutely not. What we are
25	saving the evidence that we've submitted which DHCR

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1	said was not submitted at the right point,
2	procedurally, but which we think they could have
3	taken into account, the evidence we have submitted
4	shows that as a factual matter, the impact from the
5	operation of the garage in the courtyard would not
6	make it worse and the improvement would make it
7	better.
8 .	THE COURT: Are you saying that when you
9	park cars because it's a commercial it's going
10	to be a commercial garage, cars are going to be
11	parked because in this area, there is an acute
12	shortage of parking space, so you are going to have a
13	lot of cars being parked here?
14	MR. FISHER: Actually, the garage is for
15	approximately 100 cars, and offered for monthly
16	parkers.
17	THE COURT: You are going to have cars
18	lined up everyday, all day, and at night?
19	MR. FISHER: No, we don't believe so.
20	THE COURT: That's the nature of parking.
21	MR. FISHER: That's for daily parking not
22	monthly parking.
23	THE COURT: You are going to say to someone
24	who wants to go someplace at 12 o'clock at night that

you can't have the car?

Proceedings

1	MR. FISHER: Of course not. But it's for
2	monthly parkers not necessarily In other words,
3	spots are not going to turn over multiple times in a
4	day with someone pulling in and out. It's not like a
5	public garage when people are coming to court and
6	come for a couple of hours then they leave, and
7	somebody else leaves, these would be for monthly
8-	parkers.
9	We don't believe that the record justifies
10	any conclusion other than the fact that what the
11	tenants lost the question is not whether this is
12	in the abstract better or worse for the tenants, the
13	question before your Honor is whether the record
14	supports a determination that what the tenants lost
15	they are going to gain back. If the tenants are
16	getting back what they loss, then we are entitled to
17	have the plan approved.
18	THE COURT: But they are not getting back
19	what they lost because they never had a parking
20	garage.
21	MR. FISHER: But they always had that
22	public access easement that allows for vehicular
23	traffic in the courtyard.
24	THE COURT: I see two cars parked.
25	MR. FISHER: They had, I think I forgot

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1	the exact number, but 85 percent of the courtyard was
2	green space previously, now most of the majority
3	of it is paved over, it's being returned to green
4	space. They were denied access; they are going to
5	get access. They were denied playground equipment;
6	they are going to get playground equipment.
7	THE COURT: I don't see how anyone would
8 ·	let his or her child play in a courtyard where cars
9	are coming in to be parked and going out, to place
10	your child at risk, this is a dangerous situation.
11	MR. FISHER: We actually believe that when
12	you review the records, you will see that the design
13	of the space is such that the cars will enter and
14	exit through, and that is physically differentiated,
15	that would be surrounded by hedges. And the chance
16	of a young person or anybody else getting into the
17	path of the vehicles is actually minimal based on the
18	design that our landscape architect came up with.
19	THE COURT: How tall are the hedges?
20	MR. FISHER: The hedges are going to be
21	I believe it's in the record, it's registered. The
22	hedges go up to the height of the cars so that when

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you are standing where the fountain is now, if you

are standing there and you were looking to the left

of the BQE wall, you would be looking at the hedges.

8.

In fact, this is in the record, there is a
registering, I don't know what exhibit number it is.
If you look at the larger board, you can see here,
this is standing at the entrance here on Joralemon
Street, looking down you can see that this area was
designed to create a physical barrier. So any child
that's under even loose supervision is certainly a
street-wise kid in New York, no one would go into
that area. That's roughly not as I've mentioned
before, the top of the cars are visible, that's what
it's going to look like. I can't guarantee all of
these people are going to use it, or that anybody is
going to go there now and
THE COURT: I am not asking you to
guarantee anything. We can't guarantee one day from
the other, so we never ask you to guarantee. But
it's of concern to the Court
MR. FISHER: Of course.
THE COURT: that the parking of cars
daily and nightly will place young children at risk
because, you know, you throw a ball, they are going
to run after the ball, that's the nature of children
And the older people, I mean, to sit there and all
day and just see cars parking up and down.
MD ETCHED: Accord to this area is soing

1	to be controlled and valet parking. It's not going
2	to be that anybody can drive into the courtyard then
3	drive down to park in the garage, they are going to
4	come into the entrance area and the attendant is
5	going to deal with it. We provide for now queuing on
6	street level, it's all under ground.
7	THE COURT: They are going to queue up on
8 .	the street, and you are going to have someone to
9	direct the people coming in and out? If not, you are
10	going to have problems here.
11	MR. FISHER: Of course. It's attendant
12	parking. So, that's why we think the position should
13	be granted. Are there potential solutions to some of
14	these problems? That may very well be. We were
15	always willing to have that conversation. That
16	aspect of the record, I think, needs to be developed
17	further.
18	THE COURT: I am going to make a decision
19	one way or the other.
20	MR. FISHER: If your Honor believes that
21	the record is complete, we think the record supports
22	granting the petition.
23	THE COURT: I will hear from the other
24	side.
25	MR. DOBKIN: Tenants?

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1 THE COURT: Yes.

MR. DOBKIN: Your Honor, I am Stephen Dobkin, the attorney for the Tenants Association. think Mr. Fisher expects you to -- it's like the old joke, who are you going to believe me or your own eyes. Your Honor had the opportunity to see that these are trees that can't be replaced by new surroundings. The whole essential nature of the background for all of the tenants that live in this building, and children, and elderly tenants, revolves about this massive trees, and the courtyard that was there, and that was unfortunately taken away in 1992 by the former landlord. All the landlord has to do-they have been complaining constantly that we don't want to pay higher rent, but all they have to do to get higher rent is to restore the courtyard. But our argument is that the DHCR quite properly decided that a restoration of this house in the courtyard with those beautiful trees does not involve knocking all -- every last one of those majestic trees down and installing a 100-plus car parking lot right beneath the surface of the courtyard. How could that possibly constitute a restoration of what you just saw, your Honor? It's just ridiculous. The DHCR's decision was that this was not a proper restoration

1	or substitution, and that should be upheld. I think
2	it's very clear-cut. My concern when you came out
3	here, your Honor, was that the trees there are no
4	leaves on the trees right now, so you can't see
5	THE COURT: It's March.
6	MR. DOBKIN: you can't see the entire
7	protective covering there. The photos, not the
8 .	record, that shows you what it looks like in the
9	summer.
10	THE COURT: I know what trees look like, I
11	have seen trees with leaves on them.
12	MR. DOBKIN: Yes. But looking at the
13	diagram that they are showing you, your Honor, you
14	could see the hedges are not even as high as half the
15	gentleman that's walking through a space. Plus, any
16	kids, any child playing in that courtyard could run
17	out, you know. I don't think it's reassuring to hear
18	that there are going to be parking lot attendants, at
19	least from the general experience that parking lot
20	attendants aren't necessarily the best drivers or the
21	most careful drivers in the world anyway. So, I just
22	suggest that that's going to to suggest that's
23	going to create a protective shield for the children
24	playing in the courtyard seems ridiculous. Let's say
25	if they want to do a restoration, a very simple way

1	is to take the asphalt up, put the grass down, put a
2	few more trees back in the beautiful courtyard, then
3	they
4	THE COURT: That's not before the Court.
5	The rent aspect is not before the Court. The only
6	thing that's before the Court
7	MR. DOBKIN: Is whether what they propose
8.	would constitute proper rent, restoration of
9	services. We would say that it couldn't be clearer
10	than from your Honor's own observation of what we
11	have out there that their plan does not restore the
12	services that have existed there for many, many years
13	until they've decided to pave over this courtyard.
14	THE COURT: This is going to be a busy
15	courtyard with cars going in and out, whether you
16	have valet parking or not. So, once we do that, we
17	have taken the courtyard away from the tenants, they
18	can't use it, and no one is going to go out there to
19	sit in the summer time or any other time with cars
20	coming in and out. We are taking things away from
21	people.
22	MR. FISHER: The record isn't entirely
23	clear. Has anybody used the courtyard before it was
24	paved over? The record isn't clear.
25	THE COURT: No one uses it?

1	MR. DOBKIN: "Use." He said used it before
2	they paved it over.
3	MR. FISHER: The record is not entirely
4	clear as to how extensive the use was prior to 1991.
5	We know that when the buildings were built back in
6	the 1800's there was no BQE, there was wonderful
7	THE COURT: There was no asphalt.
8 .	MR. FISHER: But after the BQE and the 30
9	foot wall was put up, and 140,000 cars and trucks a
10	day started going by. The background noise becomes
11	so loud that we ourselves had to shout to be heard
12	back there. With whatever pollution it is, we're not
13	entirely clear. I think the record includes
14	anecdotal information from a handful of tenants that
15	they may have continued to use it, but there is no
16	real evidence that anybody used the courtyard between
17	the time that the BQE went up and 1991, and there is
18	no evidence that anybody stopped using the courtyard
19	as your Honor pointed out, there are only a couple
20	of cars in there. There is no evidence that anybody
21	stopped using the courtyard after the prior owner
22	paved it over. So, I think there is you know, the
23	record before you I am not sure goes quite as far as
24	counsel for the tenants would suggest.
25	MR. DOBKIN: The record supports the

1	finding that there was a required service that was
2	available to the tenants and utilized by the tenants.
3	Of course, if they hadn't taken, you know, the grass
4	out and put in asphalt and allowed cars to go in
5	there, of course people would use it. Why wouldn't
6	they?
7	MR. FISHER: Because it's next to the
8.	Brooklyn-Queens Expressway.
9	MR. DOBKIN: You can't walk out on the BQE,
LO	that's behind the raised wall.
11	MR. FISHER: Thirty feet high, and it's
L2	noisy and polluted, and that's what the record shows.
L3	Your Honor knows this area. There are other parks
L4	that are along the edge of here. Quite frankly, the
15	ones that are closest to the highway get less use
16	than anything else. For example, Hillside Park, for
17	years nobody ever went there, they made it into a dog
L8	run so that people who have dogs are highly motivated
L9	to go there; but before, it was a perfectly nice
20	grassy hill area, and nobody went there because this
21	was next to a highway, that's not where you go to
22	recreate.
23	THE COURT: Go ahead.
24	MS. DOTI: Maria Doti, for New York State
25	Division of Housing and Community Renewal.

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Thank you, your Honor, for taking the time
to come here and view the site. We respectfully want
to remind the Court, and the parties, that of
Article 78, that is a very limited type of review,
whether or not DHCR had sufficient evidence before us
to make the decision. I respectfully request that
the Judge review our answering affirmation which
summarizes the entire record before DHCR, memorandum
of law, and also our supplemental reply which
explains more about our procedures. In this
particular situation, DHCR had before it the
evidence, that scientific evidence that the larger
the size of trees, the more space it takes versus
pollution. We've also had an expert witness
explaining about the type of egress, entrance into
the courtyard, and the different types of traffic,
and the patterns, and it would be just a disruption
of the rights of the tenants.
Remember, the posture of this case is that
the landlord, in 1991, removed a great portion of the
courtyard, so there was a rent reduction order in

Remember, the posture of this case is that the landlord, in 1991, removed a great portion of the courtyard, so there was a rent reduction order in place which was never appealed in Article 78 on any other matter until this particular application. The particular application that the landlord chose to put in was a modification of the services but he did not

ask for rent reduction. So, in other words, our
analysis, as you will see in our papers, explains
that we had to see did he restore the courtyard in
the first place, and was he substituting giving an
adequate substitute of service. He was not, based on
scientific evidence before us, which was not refuted
at any point, even if you look at his evidence, if it
was timely submitted, which it wasn't, if you
consider it, it doesn't address the issues that were
raised by the expert witnesses for the tenants.
Now, there is another type of procedure
which we've explained where they could get a rent
reduction for either decrease or modification of
service which does have impact, that was not before
DHCR, and that would have to entail a new
application, which we are willing to look at, but at
this point we can't discuss how we would rule on it.
We are willing to open to settlement discussion at
the agency if the parties, tenant-landlord, would
like to come before us. We would like to cooperate
with the Court in any way possible.
Thank you, your Honor.
MR. FISHER: Can I address one thing?
THE COURT: Sure.
MR. FISHER: The parties disagree on a lot

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of factual issues. The parties don't even agree on
what the record contains. But one of the legal
issues where we and DHCR see the law differently is
that we believe that they did have the authority
under the proceeding, the application we filed, to
adjust the rents further if they felt that this was
not a complete restoration. In other words, the
DHCR's position is that procedurally we could have
asked for something on a different modification but
we basically what we filed was all or not, it was
complete restore or it's not, therefore either a yes
or no situation. We believe that as a matter of law,
and we've briefed this issue, that they could have
treated our restoration application as giving them
the power to do a further modification, and we
believe that, and so what we've said, that part of
their arbitrariness, if you will, it's a legal issue
as to whether or not they had power. What Ms. Doti
is suggesting is that we need to file a different
proceeding, we've filed under the wrong proceeding,
and that if we filed under a different proceeding,
that would allow them to say that rent should go up
or down further. We think they have the ability to
do that within the context of this proceeding, that
would be one of the issues for your Honor to decide.

1	MS. DOTI: May I just say Maria Doti,
2	DHCR. In other words, to reduce the rent, if it
3	wasn't clear that he was asking us further to
4	consider further rent reduction, he would be arguing
5	we could accomplish arguing sua sponte and decide to
6	the lower rent on our own. Also, I address that
7	issue in my reply explaining that we felt even if we
8 -	considered, your Honor, the alternative, we still
9	would have denied that, we explained that. And at
10	this point, we stand on the record, your Honor, and
11	we would ask you to read the papers.
12	THE COURT: All right.
13	**********
14	The preceding transcript is certified to be a true and correct record of the proceedings in this matter
15 16	to the best of my skills and abilities
17	Jacqueline Miles
18	Senior Court Reporter
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